

BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

THE BROOKLYN DISGRACE.

DR. W. W. PATTON, OF CHICAGO, INTERVIEWED—IMPORTANT REVELATIONS OF THE WORK AND OPINIONS OF THE COUNCIL—THE SECRET KNOWN FOR A LONG TIME—HOW IT GOT OUT—DR. BACON A BELIEVER IN BEECHER'S INNOCENCE OR ELSE IN HIS STUPIDITY.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean of the 30th inst. contains the following very interesting disclosures by Dr. Patton concerning the Beecher-Tilton scandal: Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's statements, which unequivocally affirmed that others beside herself were in possession of the alleged facts in this "miserable business," were, day before yesterday, supplemented by another chapter in the Beecher-Tilton case. A rumor, which was received with considerable credence, was in circulation throughout this city, to the effect that a prominent clergyman, who resides here, could say much about the celebrated scandal if he so desired. It was even averred that the minister referred to was the custodian of certain documents, believed to be confessions made by ladies, now deceased, which affirmed substantially that they had been unfaithfully intimate with Mr. Beecher during their lifetime. The rumor plainly pointed to the Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., who is well known as the former pastor of the First Congregational Church, editor of the American Missionary Union, and a member of the Inter-Ocean, who stated briefly the object of the call. Dr. Patton replied that the reporter's questions were the first intimation of the existence of such a rumor, and he had never heard that any such facts were possessed by any one. There was certainly no person connected with the Union here or in the West who knew of the matter in point. "The character of these papers," he pursued the reporter, "is simply this: It is said that the reporter is allied to who has these affidavits, or at least confessions, of ladies, now deceased, residing in this city. Do you know of any one here who has them, or who would be most likely to have them, if they exist?"

Dr. Patton, so far as my knowledge goes, no one in Chicago or connected with our Union in the West, has them, or is aware there are such documents. Neither do I know or believe there is any ground for such affirmations—at least at present. There are a few in the West who are aware of them, indirectly for that matter, of the facts or alleged facts in the Beecher case, outside of what the newspapers have published. Concerning that, of course it would not be well to say much while the investigation is pending.

Reporter. You were, I believe, a member of the Brooklyn Council. That body's conference, which grew out of the Tilton matter, had considerable bearing on what has since been developed, had it not?

Dr. Patton. Yes; I went down from here as a representative of the First Church, of this city. The deliberations of that body were exactly in regard to that, but were, as you may know, as to the authority which Plymouth Church had in dropping Tilton's name from the roll while charges were hanging over him.

THEY REFUSED TO INVESTIGATE.

They even refused to appear and take part in the Brooklyn Council. This course laid Mr. Beecher and his church open to grave suspicion. Then Beecher's charges, brought against him by Mrs. Woodhull, were spread all over the land.

Reporter. Were the alleged facts regarding Beecher's criminality known before Mrs. Woodhull's statement? That is, were they known generally, and were you aware of them?

Dr. Patton. I knew long before that; that is, I had heard from friends who reside there of these things. My friends, living near the scene and acquainted more or less with the parties, knew of them and informed me of the facts; that is, the alleged facts. I had the fullest confidence in them (my friends), and felt sure that what they stated to me did not come from them alone. Indeed, I may say to you that all that has hitherto been published about the scandal has been news to me. I was not startled when these things were printed. I was in a measure prepared for them, although they came none the less unsought on my part. Yet what I mean to say is, that from the first, knowing what I knew, I felt sure these things would all come out. I was fully assured it was only a question of time. These stories, these facts, had all been told by my friends; and others, as Mrs. Woodhull intimates, knew of them as well. From the beginning, it had been recited to Miss Susan B. Anthony, and now I see by the papers that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was also in the secret. There were also others.

Reporter. Well how was it the story got out beyond the first circle? Why was it not stopped by the first circle?

Dr. Patton. You see it was in this way: It was told in entire confidence by the first little circle. These who heard of it in their turn told it to their confidential circle, and each time it was widened out and made the property of a great many who had had it in what they considered good authority. As I said, nothing has as yet been developed of which I had not heard before. In reference to that you can understand that the articles published in the papers did not startle me. Had my advice been followed, all or most of this would have been averted.

THE STATEMENTS OF MRS. WOODHULL.

would have been per se not altogether sufficient to have warranted an investigation. But you must remember that she called on others to say over their own names whether what she stated was false or not. A remarkable fact, that none of these replied to the challenge.

Reporter. You were then editor of the Advance?

Dr. Patton. Yes, and that gave me an opportunity of saying much at the time. I was in New York in January of 1873. This was after the first publication of Mrs. Woodhull's side of the scandal in her paper. Then she lectured on the subject, she "spoke truth." I would have, in one sense, liked to have gone and heard what she had to say, but I did not. I made mention of the matter through the columns of the Advance. I was writing editorial correspondence from New York, and as I had been informed, I felt sure the scandal would come out sooner or later. So in passing I mentioned it in my letter. The letter was published January 23, 1873. Among other things the letter says:

"A new turn and a greater seriousness has been given to Mrs. Woodhull's accusations of Mr. Beecher by the published note of Theodore Tilton, which has excited no little comment among the religious public. Many have regretted that Mr. Beecher did not instantly lay the matter before his church. In view of its publicity, and demand a committee of investigation, instead of resting securely on his good name."

"And it closes," said Dr. Patton, "with the words: 'And it is now becoming probable that an investigation will be held by Mr. Beecher, or by Mr. Tilton, or by some other of the parties mentioned in the astounding statement of Mrs. Woodhull, who certainly ought not to be suffered irresponsibly to besmear the fair reputation of a distinguished minister, and who has taken advantage of his church and by the whole nation, and of a pure minded lady who deserves protection

from such a ruthless and unjust assault.' Dr. Patton went on to state that he was back in Chicago the next week, and wrote an editorial for the Advance, Jan. 30, 1873, entitled 'Mistaken Silence,' with special reference to this case. Mr. Beecher did not say a word for months afterward. The first note I made of the matter," Dr. Patton said, "was as a grumbling to what was to follow. But what irritated Mr. Beecher's friends most was the last paragraph in my editorial. They could have taken the rest, but not that. I said:

"I reluctantly expressing these views of what the case now demands, we believe we represent what is fast coming to be the unanimous judgment of Mr. Beecher's warmest and life long friends. We have said this much, of course, on the presumption of Mr. Beecher's innocence; but if, the very thought of which is intolerable, should prove to be any real foundation for the accusation in question, the considerations would be a thousand fold stronger which call for a full investigation of the matter."

"When I wrote this editorial," Dr. Patton proceeded to say, "I considered my duty at an end. I had done what I could, and all that I could. Of course afterward there was mention of the matter in the columns of the Advance, but it was only incidental. I found that none of the denominational papers followed in my urging the investigation, and it was finally dropped."

Reporter. Were these stories against Beecher of which you speak known by others besides yourself that you know of?

Dr. P. Oh! yes, Dr. Bacon knew them. He knew them, I knew them. He knew them, they were known in Brooklyn. I suppose there were none except a very few, who actually knew the exact facts in the case. But as I said, it was known, for my friends informed me of it, which was why I always urged that Mr. Beecher should have a fair trial. For I reasoned, should the church demand an investigation, and should that exonerate him, then would it be justifying one in whom there was the fullest confidence. It was due the church, I thought, that this should be done. Well, you know

SOMETHING OF THE BROOKLYN COUNCIL.

to which we have referred. I was a member of that council. I suppose you read the report of its committee—one of the most laborious papers I have ever had anything to do with preparing.

Reporter. Yes; by the way, have you that report? I should like to see it.

After some searching, Dr. Patton found the number of the Advance in which it appeared, and then said:

"I will give you notice the careful wording of the findings of the council of Brooklyn. It was the most difficult part of our work to prepare that. You will see how laborious its expression is, and how such matters were mentioned as were actually before the council. The committee chosen to prepare the report as well as myself, Dr. Bacon, who wrote those articles on the council for the Independent, was president of the council and chairman of the committee that prepared the report. I may say, also, that

in preparing the report, as I was a member of that Brooklyn council was transacted with it in secret session. As I stated before to you, Dr. Bacon was in the possession of the same facts I was. How I came to know this so well is because he and I had a long conversation concerning the matter at that time, during the sitting of the council. We exchanged views about it freely. As you are probably aware, Dr. Bacon is a professor in the Yale Theological Seminary. Mr. Beecher has been delivering a series of lectures before the students and faculty of that institution. That is in New Haven. Now Dr. Bacon and myself took opposite views concerning the case. Dr. Bacon believed Beecher entirely innocent. Dr. Bacon was editor of the Independent for 10 or 12 years when Mr. Beecher was associated with him in position on the same paper. Then Dr. Bacon had an opportunity of knowing a little about Tilton. He believed him a man of no religion, morals, or standing, and totally unfit to be a member of a Christian church. Then, on the other hand, there was Theodore Tilton, who was associated with Mr. Beecher at New Haven. He heard him lecture, and preach, and pray, and exhort, and talk about high moral character, and so on, and the old doctor was astounded. He couldn't believe the accusations against him. This he believed could be shown, and that was what irritated him all the more, when Plymouth Church wouldn't have an investigation. He was well aware that if it was merely an indiscretion with which Beecher was charged, he would have a fair trial, and in relation to the disposition on the part of Mr. Beecher and his church not to have an inquiry into the matter was a source of annoyance to him. A member of the council, when in secret session, suggested that, as they could not proceed to investigate the case unless Plymouth Church responded, they had better go on and consider the question of dropping a member, under charges, from the church roll, without trial, as an abstract question. I made a speech in which I stated two points. They were, that no judge, jury or court, assembled to decide upon the case, should decide abstract questions; that they had not been sent there to act in that manner, but that their purpose was to decide Tilton's case; and again, that if John Smith, in a church in the lumber regions of Michigan, or Saginaw, or on some other obscure place, had been dropped from church membership, no council would have ever been called; but as it was, Tilton in the one case and Plymouth Church in the other, then there was an absolute necessity for them to decide the case, neither manner, but in relation to the church and man in question. The members of the council looked at this, and in that way it was voted by a large majority. They saw my point. You can readily perceive how Dr. Bacon came to figure afterward so prominently in the case. Dr. Bacon held Tilton and his views in utter contempt. He commenced the publication of those articles, which finally goaded Tilton on to make these charges. As I said before, nothing has come out in these investigations which Dr. Bacon did not agree to in the beginning. All along I had urged an investigation. Dr. Bacon took the position that Beecher was not guilty, and such was his (Dr. Bacon's) view, that he wrote the Independent articles with the result which you know. His adherence to, and vindication of, Beecher had led him to say these things which cut Tilton to the quick. Dr. Bacon unfolded to me his plan, and showed me some of his papers on the subject of the council. I was sure of what would follow, and it has since transpired as I believed. Dr. Bacon kept on. When the council was closed, and I returned to my home here, I saw how matters stood. I could easily understand that

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLE.

A NEW EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSE WHICH LED TO THE CALL FOR TROOPS—THE SOCIAL SCANDAL AND THE POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes from Vicksburg under date of the 26th inst., giving a new version of the troubles in that city. I desire to make known through the columns of your journal the cause and the extent of the trouble here, upon which Lieut. Gov. Davis has applied for federal troops. A few weeks ago a negro man, who was the chief waiter in a small hotel in Port Gibson, Miss., cloped with the daughter of the landlord, and came to Vicksburg, where a late marriage was celebrated in one of the negro churches. The negroes here were much elated that a white woman should publicly acknowledge one of their race as her husband, and that they considered the probability of all them being able to get white women to degrade themselves by union with them. One negro named Davenport, the chamber clerk of this country, made a speech at the court-house, in which he announced that a negro man, who was a native of this country, and that many of the most respectable ladies of Vicksburg would gladly wed with negroes, but that they were afraid of white men; that if he was a single man, he would win him a white wife despite all the opposition of the law, and he would honor with his address. For this and many other offensive remarks in his speech the newspapers denounced him, and many gentlemen said on the streets that he ought to be hanged to a lamp post, but no actual commission of violence was offered or determined upon by any one. He, however, became very much frightened; had himself locked in jail all night, and the next morning left town, under an armed escort, for Jackson. The negroes

COMMENCED ARMING THEMSELVES.

with muskets, drilling in the streets, and marching in column on the sidewalks, to the great discomfort and fear of lady pedestrians. After a few days they telegraphed to the fugitive negro that he "might return." They were prepared to protect him. Davenport returned next morning, and lodged himself in the court house, which became a barricade during the day, as was his house during the night. Gangs of 40 and 50 negroes armed with muskets paraded the streets during the night, stopping citizens who were passing, and in one instance a carriage was stopped and its driver, who was an evening entertainment. The people determined to stop this thing, and they did it by arming themselves and sending out patrols during the night. The negroes, finding that these patient people had really a limit to their forbearance, became frightened, and their armies were disappeared from our streets; but a few nights after, a physician, who was answering a call, was fired upon from behind a close fence, and the horse of the messenger who came for him was killed. The day following the negroes were notified that if they occurred again it would be a signal for retaliatory measures which might exceed their anticipations. This warning has had the desired effect. Our town is now quiet. No armed men, white or black, are to be seen on the streets at night, and the people are given up to the belief that the Governor's call for troops. The real cause is that the registration now going on for an election to be held on the 14th proximo indicates that the whites will carry the city. The robbers do not willingly give up their prey.

THE FINE THAT PATAGONIA ABOUNDS IN.

Gold mining districts has been known for years; but it has been too hazardous an undertaking for miners to go and get it. Information has been received from the party sent out by the Argentine government to explore Patagonia. They went up the Salinas River about 15 miles and then followed up the Santa Cruz 300 miles, and then struck a large tract of land about 100 in circumference. The river is navigable its entire length, and at low water is over nine feet in depth. The lake has another outlet that empties into the Pacific Ocean, which is but thirty-two miles distant. The country is fertile, and the soil is rich in gold dust and coal, and at last accounts had started out to explore the Gallegos River.

DR. BACON WAS NOT SATISFIED.

and would not be until he knew who was right. In the light of what I then knew, I was confident the scandal could not lie long. It would force itself up again, and an investigation must eventually ensue. I said to some clerical friends in this city that 'I believed there was a Providence in it that would not let it rest.' I believed it was directing Dr. Bacon, although he might not then know it. I felt sure it would, at one time or another, sooner or later, come out. This I felt sure I had advised long before, for I saw plainly that nothing short of this would satisfy the demands in the case. What has followed the publication of Dr. Bacon's articles is the opposite to that intended by their author. I knew that these facts, the alleged facts, were known by others beside myself, Moulton and Carpenter knew them, and Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton now claim to have heard them from one of the parties themselves. I cannot tell what the end will be. We have had the statement of Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, as well as the affidavit of Theodore Tilton. No answer has been made to the documents. Outside of them I suppose it will be necessary, in order to decide the case, to bring these persons to court, and having these interested made their first revelations, and by them prove the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton, or Theodore Tilton. It was in Indianapolis, Ind., about a month or six weeks ago, where Mr. Beecher spent the earlier part of his ministry before he went to Brooklyn. The people there with whom I talked about the scandal were all indignant that even a breath of such a thing should be turned against him. When I endeavored to present the other side they were extremely indignant. They would not listen to anything which seemed to indicate that there was the slightest chance for harboring even a suspicion against him.

MISS ANTHONY'S STORY.

THE LEAKAGE OF THE SCANDAL—MRS. TILTON'S GOOD RESOLUTIONS FAIL.

A special to the Chicago Tribune from Leavenworth, Kan., of the 26th inst., gives Col. Anthony's account of his learning of the scandal: Col. Anthony, Susan B.'s brother, told your correspondent to-day that he first heard the scandal story from the lips of his sister in Washington one year ago. Susan B. then told him that she was a guest at Mrs. Beecher's house, where a violent domestic scene occurred. She related the story, and he tried to avoid it, and was presently followed by Mrs. Tilton. The two women bolted the door, placing the bedstead against it, to keep Tilton out of the outside. Tilton accused his wife of adultery with Beecher, and he threatened to expose her to the public. The people of the United States are engaged in a contest with the great corporations that have monopolized the carrying trade, and through appropriate agencies the State governments are attempting to compel them to submit to

WORDS OF WISDOM.

LETTER FROM GOV. PALMER—THE PARTY IN POWER—WHAT KIND OF A PLATFORM IS NEEDED—THE FINANCES—PROTECTION—AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Chicago, July 29.—Gov. Palmer, in a letter to E. L. Morrill, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, says that though it is impossible for him to be in Chicago on the 29th, he will take the liberty to make a few suggestions. He says that the party which now holds possession of the government is so completely under the control of mere political managers and their adherents, that hereafter its formal platform will declare any form of political doctrine to be Republicanism which will catch votes and repudiate the soundest and best established truths whenever and wherever they may happen to be unpopular. The letter continues in substance, the case, being these persons to whom I speak, and who are not honest, frank and well defined platform of principles. It would have gone to pieces during the last session of Congress, but for the agreement that everything in a statesmanship and politics should therefore be regarded as non-essential, and it must be apparent that what is known as the opposition have as yet determined upon no common grounds of action. Nor do I suppose it to be possible now to present to the country a declaration of principles upon which all opposed to the present government can agree. It is true that every citizen must perceive in the recklessness and extravagance of Congress and in the corruptions which disgrace almost every department of public service, and the encouragement of Congress and the federal courts upon the people, and their contempt for the limitations of the constitution occasions for alarm. But the difficulty to be surmounted is to find some basis of union which will enable the people to cooperate in the public good. In my judgment the end can be secured in but one way, and that is to go before the country upon a declaration of principles that shall be frank, unvarnished and true, and which shall, by its plainness, carry a proof with which it is presented. The finances of the country is a subject of deep interest to the people, and an early return to specie payments, for an honest discharge of the public debt in coin, and denounce the specious but delusive idea of a discharge of any portion of the obligations of the government in irredeemable paper money. The people of the United States are engaged in a contest with the great corporations that have monopolized the carrying trade, and through appropriate agencies the State governments are attempting to compel them to submit to

HILL'S DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE—CALL FOR A CONVENTION—PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED—FREE TRADE, HARD MONEY AND HOME RULE.

Chicago, Ill., July 29.—In pursuance of a call issued some three weeks since by Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman of the democratic state central committee, that body convened this morning at 10 o'clock at the Sherman House, Chicago. The attendance was full. Mr. McCormick delivered an address, in which he stated that in view of the approaching election harmony of action was necessary in order to wrest the government from the present unscrupulous party leaders. He reviewed the progress made by the party and expressed confidence of the result in the coming contest. The meeting adjourned till 2:30, when the following call was presented to the delegates: To the democrats, liberals and all other opponents of the republican party. 'The democratic state central committee in pursuance of the power vested in it by the democratic state convention, hereby gives notice that the state convention will be held in Springfield, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1874 at 12. All the voters of the State are invited to join in sending delegates to the convention who desire to promote the following purposes: 1. The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country. 2. The speedy resumption of specie payments, and the payment of all national indebtedness in the money recognized by the civilized world; second, free commerce; third, individual liberty; fourth, rigid restriction of the governments both State and national, to the legitimate domain of political power by excluding them from all executive and legislative, and intermeddling with affairs of society where monopolies are fostered and privileged classes organized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained; fifth, the right and duty of a State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartering monopolies; sixth, the protection of the opposition to Republican misrule can harmoniously unite upon the foregoing principles, earnestly solicits the free co-operation

POLITICAL NOTES.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF STATE MOVEMENTS.

Two boys are running for the office of Auditor of Tippecanoe county. Fred S. Williams, son of Col. John C. Williams, democrat, and Prime Culver, son of M. C. Culver, republican. Both of the young men are lively, and their "parents" are seeing them through.

In the eleventh district it is decided that the democracy of the district, including all persons opposed to the present administration, holds a convention at Peru on Thursday, August 27, at 1 o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for Congress. All persons in favor of reform and desirous of a change in the present administration of our government, are invited to attend and participate.

It is considered by the Lafayette Dispatch as settled that the Hon. Godlove S. Orth will be the republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, as the Orth ring has all the best names in hand. Judge Vinton has been favorably spoken of as a republican, but no better man could be found for a Congressman, but the present incumbent, the Hon. T. J. Cason, would certainly die of worry, if his party throw him overboard at the end of one term. The Lafayette Journal states that Mr. Orth positively declines to be a candidate.

The Hon. John B. Stoll of the Ligonier Banner is quite pronounced in his financial views. The Banner says:

While the State platform commits the party to inflation, we have faith to believe that in a majority of the Congressional districts an honest effort will be made to rectify the blunder of the 13th. Congressional platforms are really the place to establish financial platforms. The people there have a better opportunity than in heard that in a State convention, where discussion and deliberation are next to impossibilities.

In speaking of the movement of Maj. Craven to run for Congress as an independent candidate against Mr. Kerr, the New Albany Ledger-Standard says: It is his privilege, as it is that of any other man in the district, to seek the suffrage of the people. But Maj. Craven is no longer entitled to the support of the democratic party. He has sold and advice of the life-long enemies of democracy, and who desire to use him as a tool to disorganize the party. In this he and they will fail most signally, and then Major Craven will be deserted by his new found friends. He must henceforth be recognized as the champion of the abolition cantrons, to whose use he has surrendered himself, and we shall so treat him so long as he remains their candidate. Personally we have regarded him with the highest esteem, but are disposed to say that he has forfeited the confidence of his Republican friends, and must eventually lose his self-respect. Our roads now lie in different directions, and we certainly shall not turn and follow him into the camp of the enemy.

The Terre Haute Gazette holds its independent but up pretty high. It speaks out in this fashion: Nobody cares what Dr. Rice thinks upon the Baxter bill. As congressman, he will have nothing whatever to do with that matter, so that his views on temperance are of no importance whatever. Nobody cares what he thinks about abolishing county superintendents, or limiting the powers of county commissioners and other matters of purely local and State politics. What the people are interested in is his attitude upon national finances, upon tariff laws, etc. It will suffice to say that his attitude upon some of the questions, especially the first, is by no means satisfactory to a very large body of voters in this district, though, for that matter, Hunter is little better, if, indeed, he is not worse. It behooves the friends of honest money to ponder deeply the question of whether, in this contingency, they had not better put a candidate in the field who does believe in the nation paying its debts honestly, dollar for dollar, and settling its face in the direction of a return to hard money.

John B. Ruger has declined the democratic nomination for state senator from Tippecanoe county. An attempt to nominate an independent county ticket in Warrick county did not prove exactly harmonious. The democratic members when they saw how things were running, deliberately got up and walked out of the synagogue. The convention resumed business after the withdrawal of the delegation, and the following ticket is the result of the labors:

For representative, Robert Perigo; for clerk, J. F. White; for auditor, Dexter Gee; for recorder, Rice Wilson; for treasurer, W. H. Hargrave; for assessor, John Irwin; for commissioner, Asa Rice; for prosecuting attorney, C. R. Hatfield.

The Dearborn county democratic ticket is as follows: for auditor, Myron Haynes; for clerk, John A. Conwell; for treasurer, Charles Lodes; for sheriff, Louis Wetzel; for recorder, Frank T. Johnson; for coroner, D. M. Skinner; for real estate appraiser, Nicholas Vogelgesang; for commissioner, third district, Frederick Slater; for representative, Columbus Johnston; for surveyor, Samuel Allen; for state senator, Noah S. Givans; for clerk of the circuit, seventh judicial circuit, George R. Brumby.

A farmers' mass meeting was held in Bloomfield on the 18th, at which it was arranged to hold a delegate convention August 1, whose action will be based on the following statements:

WHEREAS, The issues that have heretofore divided the people of this country have ceased to exist, and we deem it impolitic to perpetuate the old political parties with a view of seeking reform in the administration of our public affairs;

WHEREAS, Few and momentous questions have arisen which demand the consideration of every farmer and laborer of the country, believing the true principle to be the sovereignty of the governed, and that legislation guaranteeing exclusive rights and privileges to corporations and monopolies, and a few to enrich themselves from the hard earnings of the laboring classes, is in direct opposition to the best interests of the people, having a tendency to degrade labor and encourage corruption; and that the triumph of the people in this contest with monopolies of every form and character is essential to the prosperity and perpetuity of our free institutions, we therefore demand honesty and efficiency of our public officers, and an economical administration of our public affairs. That the burdens which are now pressing so heavily upon the laboring people may be made as light as will be consistent with the public interest, and to secure this end we recognize no political party affiliations which do not look to equal legislation to all classes of honorable labor.

The Fairbanks Scale Company received an order from San Francisco by telegram last week for 75 large dormant and warehouse scales. This order indicates good crops and a prosperous season in California. The company also shipped \$50,000 worth of scales to Russia during the last ten days, and 12 500-bushel portable scales for a large elevator in Wisconsin. The product of the first six months of scale making, for 1874 totals 23,840 scales, with a larger per cent. of truck and hay scales than ever before. —[St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian.]

Under the laws of last winter's Ohio Legislature, it is impossible to procure sufficient money from the state treasurer for the payment of the bills of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Xenia. The institution is falling behind over \$3,000 a month.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF STATE MOVEMENTS.

Two boys are running for the office of Auditor of Tippecanoe county. Fred S. Williams, son of Col. John C. Williams, democrat, and Prime Culver, son of M. C. Culver, republican. Both of the young men are lively, and their "parents" are seeing them through.

In the eleventh district it is decided that the democracy of the district, including all persons opposed to the present administration, holds a convention at Peru on Thursday, August 27, at 1 o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for Congress. All persons in favor of reform and desirous of a change in the present administration of our government, are invited to attend and participate.

It is considered by the Lafayette Dispatch as settled that the Hon. Godlove S. Orth will be the republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, as the Orth ring has all the best names in hand. Judge Vinton has been favorably spoken of as a republican, but no better man could be found for a Congressman, but the present incumbent, the Hon. T. J. Cason, would certainly die of worry, if his party throw him overboard at the end of one term. The Lafayette Journal states that Mr. Orth positively declines to be a candidate.

The Hon. John B. Stoll of the Ligonier Banner is quite pronounced in his financial views. The Banner says:

While the State platform commits the party to inflation, we have faith to believe that in a majority of the Congressional districts an honest effort will be made to rectify the blunder of the 13th. Congressional platforms are really the place to establish financial platforms. The people there have a better opportunity than in heard that in a State convention, where discussion and deliberation are next to impossibilities.

In speaking of the movement of Maj. Craven to run for Congress as an independent candidate against Mr. Kerr, the New Albany Ledger-Standard says: It is his privilege, as it is that of any other man in the district, to seek the suffrage of the people. But Maj. Craven is no longer entitled to the support of the democratic party. He has sold and advice of the life-long enemies of democracy, and who desire to use him as a tool to disorganize the party. In this he and they will fail most signally, and then Major Craven will be deserted by his new found friends. He must henceforth be recognized as the champion of the abolition cantrons, to whose use he has surrendered himself, and we shall so treat him so long as he remains their candidate. Personally we have regarded him with the highest esteem, but are disposed to say that he has forfeited the confidence of his Republican friends, and must eventually lose his self-respect. Our roads now lie in different directions, and we certainly shall not turn and follow him into the camp of the enemy.

The Terre Haute Gazette holds its independent but up pretty high. It speaks out in this fashion: Nobody cares what Dr. Rice thinks upon the Baxter bill. As congressman, he will have nothing whatever to do with that matter, so that his views on temperance are of no importance whatever. Nobody cares what he thinks about abolishing county superintendents, or limiting the powers of county commissioners and other matters of purely local and State politics. What the people are interested in is his attitude upon national finances, upon tariff laws, etc. It will suffice to say that his attitude upon some of the questions, especially the first, is by no means satisfactory to a very large body of voters in this district, though, for that matter, Hunter is little better, if, indeed, he is not worse. It behooves the friends of honest money to ponder deeply the question of whether, in this contingency, they had not better put a candidate in the field who does believe in the nation paying its debts honestly, dollar for dollar, and settling its face in the direction of a return to hard money.

John B. Ruger has declined the democratic nomination for state senator from Tippecanoe county. An attempt to nominate an independent county ticket in Warrick county did not prove exactly harmonious. The democratic members when they saw how things were running, deliberately got up and walked out of the synagogue. The convention resumed business after the withdrawal of the delegation, and the following ticket is the result of the labors:

For representative, Robert Perigo; for clerk, J. F. White; for auditor, Dexter Gee; for recorder, Rice Wilson; for treasurer, W. H. Hargrave; for assessor, John Irwin; for commissioner, Asa Rice; for prosecuting attorney, C. R. Hatfield.

The Dearborn county democratic ticket is as follows: for auditor, Myron Haynes; for clerk, John A. Conwell; for treasurer, Charles Lodes; for sheriff, Louis Wetzel; for recorder, Frank T. Johnson; for coroner, D. M. Skinner; for real estate appraiser, Nicholas Vogelgesang; for commissioner, third district, Frederick Slater; for representative, Columbus Johnston; for surveyor, Samuel Allen; for state senator, Noah S. Givans; for clerk of the circuit, seventh judicial circuit, George R. Brumby.

A farmers' mass meeting was held in Bloomfield on the 18th, at which it was arranged to hold a delegate convention August 1, whose action will be based on the following statements:

WHEREAS, The issues that have heretofore divided the people of this country have ceased to exist, and we deem it impolitic to perpetuate the old political parties with a view of seeking reform in the administration of our public affairs;

WHEREAS, Few and momentous questions have arisen which demand the consideration of every farmer and laborer of the country, believing the true principle to be the sovereignty of the governed, and that legislation guaranteeing exclusive rights and privileges to corporations and monopolies, and a few to enrich themselves from the hard earnings of the laboring classes, is in direct opposition to the best interests of the people, having a tendency to degrade labor and encourage corruption; and that the triumph of the people in this contest with monopolies of every form and character is essential to the prosperity and perpetuity of our free institutions, we therefore demand honesty and efficiency of our public officers, and an economical administration of our public affairs. That the burdens which are now pressing so heavily upon the laboring people may be made as light as will be consistent with the public interest, and to secure this end we recognize no political party affiliations which do not look to equal legislation to all classes of honorable labor.

The Fairbanks Scale Company received an order from San Francisco by telegram last week for 75 large dormant and warehouse scales. This order indicates good crops and a prosperous season in California. The company also shipped \$50,000 worth of scales to Russia during the last ten days, and 12 500-bushel portable scales for a large elevator in Wisconsin. The product of the first six months of scale making, for 1874 totals 23,840 scales, with a larger per cent. of truck and hay scales than ever before. —[St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian.]

Under the laws of last winter's Ohio Legislature, it is impossible to procure sufficient money from the state treasurer for the payment of the bills of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Xenia. The institution is falling behind over \$3,000 a month.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF STATE MOVEMENTS.

Two boys are running for the office of Auditor of Tippecanoe county. Fred S. Williams, son of Col. John C. Williams, democrat, and Prime Culver, son of M. C. Culver, republican. Both of the young men are lively, and their "parents" are seeing them through.

In the eleventh district it is decided that the democracy of the district, including all persons opposed to the present administration, holds a convention at Peru on Thursday, August 27, at 1 o'clock p. m., to nominate a candidate for Congress. All persons in favor of reform and desirous of a change in the present administration of our government, are invited to attend and participate.

It is considered by the Lafayette Dispatch as settled that the Hon. Godlove S. Orth will be the republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, as the Orth ring has all the best names in hand. Judge Vinton has been favorably spoken of as a republican, but no better man could be found for a Congressman, but the present incumbent, the Hon. T. J. Cason, would certainly die of worry, if his party throw him overboard at the end of one term. The Lafayette Journal states that Mr. Orth positively declines to be a candidate.

The Hon. John B. Stoll of the Ligonier Banner is quite pronounced in his financial views. The Banner says:

While the State platform commits the party to inflation, we have faith to believe that in a majority of the Congressional districts an honest effort will be made to rectify the blunder of the 13th. Congressional platforms are really the place to establish financial platforms. The people there have a better opportunity than in heard that in a State convention, where discussion and deliberation are next to impossibilities.

In speaking of the movement of Maj. Craven to run for Congress as an independent candidate against Mr. Kerr, the New Albany Ledger-Standard says: It is his privilege, as it is that of